THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

Progress of the President, &c.

STEAMER BAY STATE, L. I. SOUND. (Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1851-7) A. M.

You have, I presume, already published York last evening, a little before 12. A carriage was in waiting, and he and his suite were immediately conveyed on beard the Bay State, which, in about a quarter of an hour thereafter, left the wharf, or my age to Newport and Fall River. No other demonstrations were made in honor of the President, than the fetting off of a few sky rockets, and the saltrations and congratulations of the horse number who crowded around him on board to take by the hand the first Magistrate of the Nation. I had never who the first Magistrate of the Nation. I had never before had the pleasure of seeing the President, and it was very invorably impressed with a first glance at his personne. His full, compact agrie, and rither large, frim featores, molecute the condity and arithmess of character which he is known to possess, and its smalling, theroughly genial affability puts every one at his case who approaches him. Supper was served towards I. A. M., to which the President and his suite, with a large number of other persons, sat down; shortly after which the President retired to his state-room, with no more formality than if he had been mirely a private genileman.

We had a pleasant run through the Sound, readered still more agreeable by the charming weather, and the soft flood of moonlight, which rested upon the sparking waters. A little before 16 A. M., as we approached Newport, the expected arrival of the President was announced by the quirk booming of cannon, and the joyful peal of bells, apparently from every steeple in the town. On arriving at the whalf, the President, who, surrounded by his friends, and most of the pussengers, was standing on the large crowd assembled upon the wharf, which he acknowledged with graceful courtesty, the cannon and bells meantime continuing their lond-voiced welcome. An artillery company was also in waiting, to escort the President passed over the side of the boat to the carriage in waiting to receive him, the midst of which the boat was cast off, and we continued on the shall be allowed to have

dent will be allowed to have the whole day to himself.

The President and his party will start for Fail
River to-morrow morating, in season to reach Boston by about H o'clock, A. M., and they will therefore have an opportunity to witness the commencement of the Celebration. They will, I understand,
take lodgings at the Review flowse, where Lord Elgin is expected on Thursday. The President waaccompanied from Washington by Messrs. Conrat
and Stephens, Secretaries of War and of the Interior,
Mr. Sargent, Editor of The Republic, and Mr. Bradley, of the P. O. Department. At New-York, as you
know, he was welcomed by Marshal and Deputy
Marshal Tallimadge, Postnaster Brady, and other
entirens. There, also, he was met by Marsha
Devens, and Messrs. Brinley and Holbrook, of the
Boston City Conneil.

Devens, and Messrs. Brinley and Hollorook, of the Boston City Conned.

Marshal Devens informs me that the Mayors and Aldermen of the Cities of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, besides a large number of other civil and military bodies of the Province, have signified their acceptance of the mytistion of the Boston authorites to be present and participate in the approaching Railroad Celebration. Of the Celebration useff I purpose to give you some joitings-down during its progress.

Arrival at Beston.

Bosros, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1851. The Fall River train, in which I came, arrived here about haif-past I this afternoon. I find by a hasty ramble about the city, that no little interest is felt by all classes in the Railroad Jubilee, which opens to-morrow. An immense tent has been arected upon the Common, in which the hospitalities of the city are to be dispensed to the myiled guests, espable, I should judge, of accommodating some three thousand people. It is decorated with a multiplicity of flags and streamers, and among them may be seen, in token of the paternal spirit of the occasion, the stars and stripes, lovingly environthed with the foldsof England's builting and the Cross of St. George. The Common, however, so charming a place when decked in the fresh verding of tree and soft looks parched with the drouth, almost as it a fire had run over it. But that is a small matter—the occasion is everything. "Oh! it's only a Railroad Celebration," exclaimed a gentleman in my hearing. "Who cares for that!" If evidently was not posted up in the tokens of the "good time coming. To me the coming Celebration is more significant than would be a dozen commemorations of the batile of Waterloo. This will be the commemoration of a great industrial achievement, or rather system of achievements, by which two great nations are bound together in more intimate imion, by which abound finantial interests is to be knut together which nothing can sever. The world, happily for it, has at last att oned such a measure of wisdom that it begins to estimate human actions at something like their true relative importance. Bitherto Destroyers have almost invalopedized the pages of history and the admiration of the faultitude. Creators and Buth ers are hone for this both the honered heroes. Look at the Crystal Palace for an all-austration. Had the civilized world things with the prarse of an unganity Reaping Machane, which was at first the rideale of the London press, but which, an trial, commanded a warner admiration than the housing and and one beautiful kneck-knackeries exhibited. interest is felt by all classes in the Railroad Jubilee, which opens to-morrow. An immense tent has been

hibited.
It is a fact worthy to be borne in mind, that the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, attended by the members of his Cabinet and other connent mon, diskinself the honor to be present at the Celebration of the opening of the New-York and Eric Rairond, and now he is to pay a like homage to the Genius or now he is to pay a like homage to the Genus or ovement by uniting in the Celebration of the intimate union of Canada and the Vinted States.

Marriage and Separation.

From the Cinemiat: Gaz Considerable excitement and interest has existed for several days past in relation to a so-called "fancy weeding," which is said to have taken place last Friday evening, a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward performing the ceremony, and the subsequent violent separation of the inarried parties against their will. It is intimated that the alliance was exceedingly till assorted improper, and had been brought about by the wiles and seductive attractions of the lady, who, it is charged, administered drugs to her lover, under the influence of which has friends insist he was married, first by the Council man and afterwards legally. The married parties are Lieut. Russell, of the army, and Mrs. Etten M. Russell, late Mrs. E. M. Morrison. The latter is a lady of about twenty-two or four years of are, possessing considerable beauty, and since April last, when she first came to this city, has been keeping a confectionary and ice-cream saloon on Fourth-st, between Main and Sycamore. John R. Johnson is the City Father referred to, against whom warrants were issued last Wednesslay, one charging him with solemnizing a marriage without authout of law, the other with assaulting the newly-made bride. Mrs. Russell.

On Thursday Mr. Johnson was arraigned upon the Considerable excitement and interest has

Russell
On Thursday Mr. Johnson was arraigned upon the latter charge before Esq. Getzendanner. The prosenting witness, Mrs. Russell, was first examined. She gave her evidence in a firm, ladylike manner, to the following effect. That she came to this city tast April, (being then a widow, and opened a confectionary salcon on the south side of Fourth-st, between Main and Sycamore. She had been very recently Main and Sycamore. She had been very recently legally married to Licut. Russell, U. S. A., he, at the selectation of his friends, continuing after the ma riage to board at the Burnett House. She sought of riage to board at the Burnett House. She sought on Saturday to have an interview with him, but which absent, endeavoring to obtain that interview, believed her Russell and some of his acquaintances visited her house, where she found them on her return. He received her with every token of affection, and was pleasantly conversing with her when a carriage stopped before the door, and instantly two of the gentlemen present took hold of Lieur Russell and forced him into the street. Mrs. Russell clung to her husband until she was on the sidewark when Mr Johnson, the defendant, seized her roughly round the neck, tore her bonnet and dress, and pulled her hair, in order to prevent her entering the carriage, hair, in order to prevent her entering the carriage, where her husband had been placed. She managed, notwithstanding, with some assistance, to release erself and join him, when they were chiven to the herself and join him, when they were driven to the Burnett House. Upon arriving there, Lieut. R told his wife to hold on to him, which she did till they stepped out, when several persons again seized her and violently tore her from her hisband. Many other witnesses were examined on the part of the State.

Counsel then made some remarks and a postponement of the case was granted until vesterday morning. Accordingly, yesterday morning the case was resumed.

The examination then closed, and the case argued.

The examination then closed, and the case argued The examination then closed, and the case argued at length by the legal gentiomen on both sides, with no little ingenuity and cloquence. The magistrate then briefly reviewed the evidence elicited. He referred to the law, which says that the simple laying one's hand upon another, or using menace in americ, is an assault. The testimony proved under this law, that defendant had been guilty of an assault upon Mys. Russell, and although he the Magistrate) was satisfied that defendant entertained no intention of committing any act of material personal violence, yet, his duty was plain, and without the defendant would plead guilty, and submit to a fine, he must build him over for his appearance at Court.

Counsel for defense declined entering the piec of guilty, and his chent was therefore held in \$500 bail.

We are indebted to The Charleston Mercury for a package of late papers from that city.

PENNSYLVANIA. Whig Mass Meeting in Philadelphia-Governor

Johnston's Speech.

Correspondence of The N. V. Tubuse.

Philappinia, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1851. The Whig party had an immense meet-York last evening, a little before 12. A carriage was in waiting, and he and his suite were immediately five or ten or twenty thousand. It was one of the se marses that feels variously big to different observers. according to their interest in it, and indefinitely log to anybody in the crowd who has to take the crowding. It was called to give Governor Jonswick a hearing and a houst, and I reckon it answere I the

> the platform officered according to the usual forms. and Judge Connat spake the prologue. It was slo-quent, of course for he is a poet its elecution was capital—for he is capable, and attends to that point capital—for he is a passive and, it was stand-ing under the pressure of about ten thousand men, submerged in a cloud of eight-smoke, and waiting for Governor Johnston highself. Judge Contad conchaled by reading the resolutions, which occupied him, I think, about half an hour. This way of washing down one resolution with another, in an endless flood, is the way to wash them out too, and, perhaps, the hindmost ones are intended for a drink after the dose, but, as a mere matter of taste, I ob-

ject to craning such a draught, standing.

All this while, delegations or processions, with transparent banners, were arriving from the different Wards and Districts of the City and County, with music, shouting, reception-cheers, and all the tu-muit of a monster crowd, bent upon a demonstration. Then the lanthorns, flags and banners had to be forto the stand, and there displayed: and, with every new arrival, a new adjustment of our feet, faces and shoulders-effected after the fashion of the waters in

a mountain gorge, in time of a freshet.

Finally—for that is the way it fels—Governor
Joux-ros was introduced with all the honors, and after, say, fifteen minutes, he was permitted to begin. He opened with some preliminary matters—explanations and defenses against charges by the Opposition. Among them, and most worthy of notice, was his alleged abuse of the Pardoning Power, which he disposed of very well, and satisfactority. I believe and then proceeded to remark upon his employment of the Veto Power—which his opponents have construed to be inconsistent with White doctrines and his own professions upon that point. He sud that Governor Porter had vetoed 55 hills in six years, or upwards of 2 per annum, on an average, that Gov. Shunk had vetoed 66 hills in three years, or 22 per annum. These were his immediate democratic predecessors in the Executive Chair, and he as a member of the legislature during the time and afterward when candidate, had protested against so free and wanton a use of the prerogative. During his own term of three years he interposed the negative only seven times. In all the nebances creept two, for hasty and absurd legislation, when told effectively with the crowd, against the wisdom and care of the Representatives. Among them, one case, in which the same legislature had a little while before passed the same law interiers, words and ignires identical, and forgotten the fact and in another, a majority of the Senate made their written request that he world send them back a oil which they had passed without knowing or attending to what they were about. The cases in which he pat his own will and opinions against theirs, were, in one instance, a gerry mandering apportonment bill, and the other, a local heave law for the City of Piniadelphia.—All this the sovereigns approved upon the sole, and I joined them so, that was estiled and deposed of.

The Governor was now really for the out-field of his speech which he took up at the buttered. He believed the approaching erection in Pennsylvania was fraught with consequences of great importance to the State and to the nation, and that the success of either party would decade. after, say, fifteen minutes, he was permitted to begin. He opened with some preliminary matters-explana-

was fraught with consequences of great importance to the State and to the nation, and that the success of either, party would decide and its the policy of Government, and the interests involved for many years. These interests were the flame all welfare of Pennsylvania, and the interests were the flame all welfare of Pennsylvania, and the protection of manufactures, and the dependent property of all other forms of industry and production, of the country. The State octs the discussed at large, and with a skill and effect not to be exceeded. Its facts and points were briefly these. The public debt of Pennsylvanian is about ferty-one millions, it has been incurred in the constriction of her canals and radiously. The system was commenced about 1841. In 18th the debt was about twenty-five millions. Rither, Waig, was Governor from 1830 till 1839. The debt was not increased during his administration. At the termination of his service all the lines of improvement uncertaken by the State were in visience, and the debt remained, when the Administration passed out of his lands into those of his Democratic surversers, at twenty-five millions. They held the office and power uninterrupted for 3 years (till 1848) and in that time the debt swelled in millions, yet not one mile of canal or radioual was brought into use string that whole period and underthat great out by a thom entering the office he pressed the policy of a stabilise fund, and in two years and three-quarters, of his term, has paid off nearly 700,000 dollars of the debt, without increase of taxes, remarking that for the first time since our system began, the Evecutive is able to talk to the people of done actually reduced, instead of appeals for more learn and in reaced taxes.

These figures look well and the statement secund

taxes.
These figures look well and the statement seemed. fair and true, and it was so received, and warmly received too.

Hedwelt upon the restored credit and prospertly of

the State for the State hunners, one the agreeable prospect of al-timate release from the surden, with emphasis and this point I began to feel the cathus as most the meeting mysell, and to snell it to the full amount of my properties in the mass. It was means, let us have that two militons directed as anackly as possible from anypointable extinguishment in a debt, which it does not reduce, to the development of the units and hearts of our militons of ruture men and women, which are quite as wortay of internal improvement, as our rivers and mountains, and pay as well. From this point he passes to the Warg doet rine of protection, which he said he would not formally argue, and I mis be excused therefore from reporting. He noticed such points as these No hard six ever was passed without he vote of Pennsylvania, and no taril was ever destroyed but by the votes of some of her "recreant sons." Not even the last effort to advance her from interests could be killed without the heip of four of her unfauthful depresentatives in congress. He was not personal here, in terms, but the people seemed well pasted up with particulars, and the cay of "Polk, Dallass and the tiriff of '82, frequently responded from the crowd, showed how render are the remainscences of our people of the promise of the "Bemocratic" flags and banners in the campaign of '14, and its after disappointment to Pennsylvanians, by the cashing vote of Vice-President Pallas and "Ten Cent Jimmy" and de haved exploding like squites fired at M. Bachiman whereever the application smited—so what the tovenor laid on, the audience rabbed in Papper labor of Europe, home market, national independence, andly of interest between capital and labor, the easy attainment of wealth by mitusity in our happy country, and the staple of the argument, generally, got effective presentment while the matter was under discontinual carear and an der discontinual carear and an der discontinual carear and an derivation of the argument, generally, got effective presentment while the matter was under discontinual to the matter was under discontinual to the carear and an article and an article and an art

der discussion.

Judge Concad had pointed the turn policy, sharp end foremost, at the South, and the tradorous sub-mission of the Opposition on the North. Gov. Johnmission of the Oppositionan the North. Gov. Johnston Kept. to the principle and policy williout sectional admissions, whether purposely or not 1 could not guess. Corral was right, and Johnston was not wrong but still that is the very cloud that brews the thundrer. Anti-tariff belongs to a region where nothing is manufactured, and to wages are paid for any work. It becam there after the national debt was paid or provided for by the impost system, and nowever it may be based in scientific speculation, however true in theory, it is not the less or rost a political prostration of Northern politicians for Southern reward. If Buchaman and Dallas could find a hundred good reasons for free trade, every body knows that their reason is, notwithstanding, just as bad and base as it can be, with a flat breach of express pladges and promises to answer for beexpress pladges and promises to answer for be

Next the Governor turned to the clamor of the Next, the Governor turned to the clamor of the malignants among us, who endeaver to defeat his election on the ground that it will doselve the i mon-lie differed from some of his friends on the stand, perhaps, certainly from some distinguished. Whigs, about this danger generally. He did not believe that there ever was any danger of such dissolution for any cause tand he looked very like a wan when he was saying this; he had never yet seen the man who had seen the third man who had seen any other Pennsylvanian who was willing to dissolve the I mon. He inought that the election of no man to the office of Governor in Pennsylvania could have any such results. He regulated the opponents that State rights and State sovereignty were good old Democratic dostribes, and servility and surrender unbecoming to ircemen.

"The Admissioned Measures," which he state to

unbecoming to ireemen.
"The Adjustment Measures," which he stated to "The Adjustment Measures," which he stated to be the admission of California, the boundary line of Texas with its compensation, the Utah and New Mexico Territerial mills, and the abolition of the stave trade in the District of Columbia, he said, were in their very nature fixed and determined racts, and that nobody thought of determing them, or could do so if they tried.

The Fuguity's Slave Law, or "law for the recommandency of the land, and walls it remains the law, is to be obeyed but if a better law, a law which will belter carry out the provision of the Constitution for the residue of fractives, can be made, it is right and

rendition of fugitives, can be made, it is right and proper to ask for such change, and to decides such change too provided that the matter of not again as

for the more sake of arminion, but for the taxe of effecting such desirable change or amendment. He have are other things in the Constitution to be discreted and preserved as well as this position crame, and among them is the right of free discission, adding, with great emphasis, that the man or pure who would now abridge the right of free discussion by party chemiciation and position penaltics would recome the Gar and Southeau is well-read from a werd against slavery, in terms from this property of the taxes of the said for a werd against slavery, in terms from the most logical and explicit method went through the said for the said to a word against slavery in terms.

cutdying them, as tanamen, against those who have note.

His last tape was the bill passed last W mer to repeal the art of 18st, which refuses our prisons to the use of claimants of fugilive slaves—a bill which is not all w because he has not signed it. He explained thes a the beginning of the session he specially requested the Legislature to send all bills of public concern to him long enough before the adjournment to give him time the constitutional 10 days for their due consideration. This Repealing bill has been on their tables the whole Winter. If it had the importance, and the pressing importance which his enemies pretend, they should have given it an early hearing, but they, in fact delayed the passage through the Lower House until one hour before they left the Capitol. They sent him a communication status; that they were ready to adjourn asking if he had anything else to lay before them, which he answere in the negative they sent a notice to the Senate that they were ready to adjourn size de , they then pussed votes of thanks to the Speaker. Cerks, Sengual it Arms and Door-Receiver and after all that took up this Repealing bill and passed it, sending it to him at a moment so late that any answer he could have made them would have come to their Hall when they were already scampering down the bill, a dissolved Assembly.

lie insisted that the Executive has rights, and that his office imposes duties which he miss protect and perform, more especially when it is obvious that they are purposely and recklessly atta-ket, and still more especially when the Executive has reason to believe that the trak is played for the purpose of manufacturing political capital for a party.

To the reply that he has signed other bins sent within the last 10 days for his concurrence, he answered that they were always bills of a private autire, and generally such as the Executive signs as a matter of course, but he had taken his ground that he would not have his signature to pashle acts extorted from him when they were of a nature to demand consideration, and he would stand or fail he for the people upon such just defense of the Executive functions.

I have, as most be apparent, sketched his address from mere memory, and I have not the time this morning even to recollect my memory. I have in-

from mere memory, and I have not the time this morning even to recollect my memory. I have interspersed my own thoughts here and there doe riphicity, or in such way as may be easily distinguished from the matter which I am reporting, and I hope thave not done the Governor any wrong, except the madequacy of my synopsis. He hooks very well on the stand his enunciation is distinct and effective, not impassioned, and not "eloquent," thank fortune, but while he seems not to excite he does control and content his anchence. He had a good many measy thousands standing full two hours before him last night, and kept them there in the best order and temper. He will give fligher a hard run, and if he get a general hearing in the State, he will she ise that gentleman hardsonely. I wish he may, with all my heart, and to that end he shall have my individual vote.

The Riot at Christiana. madequacy of my synopsis. He looks very welfort and the stand his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the standard of the his connectation is defined and the connectation is defi

sures suited to the momentous cross?" and findly | calling on him to see that the law was vindented, he

had been committed, and you may be assur-so soon as the guilty agents are ascertaines will be punished in its severest penulty by the

had been commuted and you have do as a constanted, they will be punished in its severest penulty by the law of Pernsy cama. I am very proud that the first steps to celect and arrest these offenders have seen taken by Pennsylvania officers.

Pernit me, gentlemen, having thes removed all sust cause of anxiety from your minds, respect fully to surgest that the idea of rebellion or insurer-thomary movement in the County of Lamaster, or anywhere else in this Commonwealth, has moreal foundation, and is an offensive imputation on a large body of our follow-citizens. There is no insurrectionary movement in Lancaster County, and there would be no occasion to match a military force there, as you seem to desire, and inflame the public round by any such strange exacceration. I do not wish our brethren of the Union to thous that in any part of this State resistance to the law goes undetected or unpunished, or that there exists as has sentiment as treason to the Union and the Constitution. The alleged myrderers of Mr. Gorsu h, where time is deep enough without exaggerating it, have been arrested and will be tried, and they and their abettors be made to answer for what they have done in contravention of the law. But in the mean time, let me invite your co-operation, as citizens of Pennsylvania, not only to see that for law is enforced but to add to the considence which we aid feel in the made tribunals of the lamb, by obstaining from made violence of language, and letting the law take its course. Depend upon it gentlemen, here is in Lancaster County a sense of duty to the laws of the land, in analysis of the consideration there is an Lancaster County a sense of duty to the laws of the land, than feet and the made transfested in the constitution prescribes. They and every Pennsylvanian love the Constitution and the Union. They will detect, as they have done on this case, and arrest and punish all who yold the laws of the case, and arrest and punish all who yold the laws of the case, and arrest and punish all who yold the laws.

case, and arrest and punnsh all who volute the laws of the land. There is no warrant, depend on it, for representing the men of Lancaster County as trailors and participants in an "insurrectionary movement." You do them, municipantly I have no doubt, great

I am deeply indebted to you for affording me this You, and my fellow citizens at large, may be assured

You, and my fellow citizens at large, may be assured of my firm determination, at all hazards and under all circumstances to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and enforce obedience to the lawshike of the United States and of this Commonwealth. In order that I may be sure that my answer may teach its destination, (your letter having but accidentally come to my nands.) I have requested Mr. White to put it in the hands of Mr. John Cadwalader, whose signature, I observe, is first I am, with stead or senset, your obedient servant. i am, with great respect, your obedient servant.
Www.F. Jones row

The Christians Tragedy-The Examination

Continued.

From the Philadelphin Bulletin.

MONDAY. Sept. 15, 1851.

The examination in the case of the per-

The examination in the case of the persons arrested on suspicion of having been participants in the late outrage and murder, near thristians, was resumed vesterday morning, before Mr. Commissioner lagraham, the U.S. District Attorney, John W. Ashmead, Esq., conducting the prosecution. The excitement continues, and the officers are still active in their efforts in securing all the parties who are supposed to have been any way concerned.

A number of additional arrests have been made since Sunday noon, the result of which was that theiry Green, William Williams, John Halliday, Win. Brown, the 2d., George Read, and Benjamin Johnson, were fully committed to answer. They were committed to the Mayamensing Prison, last evening, by officers Highman, Stewart, Close, Hand, White, and Butler. Peter Wood, another of the accused, was sent to fancaster.

Joseph Moore was held in \$2,000 dail, to answer the charge of his duty.

Charles Smith, a witness, was sent to bail in his gwn recommistion to be the sent to be a first the day of the fair.

discharge of his duty.

Charles Smith, a witness, was held to bail in his own recognizance to testify.

Young Gorsuch, we are pleased to state, is much beller, and there is a hope now entertained of his reconcer.

ery.
annex a full report of all the testimony.
Roccs, (alon) scarner live of Consecute, near

me, don't know my ape, Jake Wasters my britter

replied as follows

To Mears Joan Codeminates, A. L. Remontri, Joans Page, C. Ingerson, Isaa Leech, Jr., R. Saagen, W. Deel, Go. H. Martin, Samuel Hars, S. E. Carminan, Promise New Joans of Clark, and this may be seen the time, which was afternoon put into my hands by one of the servants of the flotel. The naturely which you manifest to maintain the laws of the land and the public pears is fully appreciated, and J. have great pleasure in informing you that, more than twenty-four nous vertices the receipt of your letter, the parties implied ted had been through the vigilance and decreased fine process of the state, deserve especial thank for their prompt and herrif of Lancader Courty acting in concert with the Attorney General of the State, deserve especial thank for their prompt and energety conduct. This was all done carry to Saturday morning, and duly reported to me by the local entire the seatern's control of the state, deserve especial thank for their prompt and energety conduct. This was all done carry to Saturday morning, and duly reported to me by the local entire the parties of the prompt and sherrif of Lancader Courty an

At 10 o'clock last night the exemination was concluded, which resulted in the examination was conjucks on and Thomas Butler (colored to answer the
charge of treason, &c., spainst the United States,
Josephus Washington, John Clarke, colored, and
Maria Russell, white, were committed to the Deutor's Apartment of the Poysmenning Prison, as witlesses.

The above prisoners were brought to this city about
to brock this morning, by Lieuts, Johnson and Watins, and officers Briest and Brown.

o'crock this morning, by Lieuts, Johnson and Wat-ns, and others Briest and Brown. In consequence of the appearance of other Kine, important withers, it Lancaster to-day, the further vestigation was positioned until Thursday next, at 'clock X M.

Altogether the civil posse farmished by Marshal Keyser, at the request of the United States Marshal,
have made twenty-two arrests, the prisoners now
all being confined in Movameniang. The testmony against some of them is very strong.
Some thirty officers remain on duty, and are using
the most active exertions in ferreing out the offenters.

ARRESTON.—Among the arrests made at Christiana, Penn, on Saturday, by the civil posse, on the occasion of the fugitive shave not, was C. C. Buriega, a renowned Abolition lecturer, of Philadelphia. When taken into cistody, he was walking down the road near the hotel. We understand that he had been there for some time previous, and had intended to deliver an Abolition lecture publicly on last Thursday evening.

Reply to " Sectarianism in Public Schools."

Reply to Sectarians in the passes of the Reply to Sectarians in Passes. I perceive by an article in your paper of this morning, under the head of "Sectarians in in our Public Schools," that objections is made to a reading lusson in Baptism, page 54, obb's Fifth Reader.

Some mouths since objections were made to this essen, through the columns of your paper, and it was immediately expunged from the book and another substituted for it, as will be seen by reference the less endingers of the ware.

other substituted for it, as will be seen by reasonable to the last editions of the work.

"My aponey for troubling you" with this reply is to state that the school officers, who have the selection of school books, will know that the leason at seen expunged, and that nistice may be done to the parties interested in this series of books.

New-Yerk Sept 12, 1851.

Philopalis.

Social Reform.
To the Friends of Social and Labor Reforms, and particularly to those was hars handed, see with their arrespondence on that entired.

I am convinced (as are many others) that center of correspondence and reference between il who practice, advocate or desire the above named forms is necessary.

I have, therefore, resolved to establish such a cen-er, which will receive and farnish every required ad possible information.

The only condition I propose to my correspon-ests is, that each will buy the postage of his letter.

The only condition I propose to my correspondents is that each will pay the postage of his letter, i.e. and send a stamp for the required answer.

The Editors of journals which support the above named reforms, will serve them by copying this notice, and doing me by sending one number of their paper

Enx E.SST. Post-Office, New York.

17 The N. O. Delta says that the sum

The N. O. Delta says that the sum received by the Cuban Committee does not amount to \$8.000-\$5.000 of which were not subscribed in New-Orieans. The payments have been over \$6.000, and the colanice will only reach the nability of the Committee. The same paper says.

FRITALITY OF EANA—After the second engagement at Las Pozas, some wounded officers and soldiers of the Spanish army having failed into General Lopez's possession, he disputched them, under a flag of trace, with a note, stating that his, Lopez's camp, afforded no means of tending these men property, and he therefore sent them to General Eana. The wounded men had to be carried by six of the expedition, who, from motives of humanity undersook the tax. They from morrow of humanity, undertook the task. They were to evold by General Emis, the men who brought them were then seized and taken out and risot.

BALTIMORE

The Printers' National Convention. Patroscon, Monday, Sept. 15, 1801.

art i i we shake a common, from a General Constitute, to whom was referred a number of paper relative to the formation of a National Union, males report contaming a resolution to refer the whole subject to a Special Committee, to draft a Constitutes and bye-laws, for the formation of a Printers National Union, and Committee to report to this Convention.

Mr. Caxway, of Baitmore, from the same Committee, make a minority report, looking to the formation of the formation of the same Committee, make a minority report, looking to the formation.

Mr. Cosway, of Baitimore, from the same Committee, made a minority report, looking to the formation of such a Union hereafter, and the recommendation of a plan to the next annual Convention.

Mr. Noorie, of Athany, offered the following Reserved, That the majority report he majority of the depred, and that the Committee recommend in that report he instructed to your as seen as possible.

Mr. Cosway opposed the adoption of the resolution. He contends that for this Convention, representing only ten societies, to form a permanent Union to control all the Unions, of which there were at least fifty in the country, would be the very worst policy that could be adopted. If was pressary for success to have the majority of the Unions in the country represented, and the adoption of such a National Union system, should be postponed until such a representation could be had.

Mr. Bruck, of Baltimore, havored the majority re-

The question being called for, the substitute of Mr. Gella was will-drawn, and the Majority Report of the Committee, looking to the appointing of a Special Committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the permanent organization of a National Union, to be reported as soon as possible to this Constitution, to be reported as soon as possible to this Constitution, and the local Limpas, represented to the local limpas and lim

mailing was then lost.

Air. J. B. Sarria, of Philadelphia, moved that the Committee consist of one for each State, to draft the Constitution and By-Laws, which was adopted, and the following Committee appointed.

Mesers Smith, of Pennsylvania, Walford, or Vegenia, Rundall, of Masses housets, Erne, of Maryland, Russes, of New York, Walliams, or Ohio, and Recented of New-Jerses.

mr. Watsu, of Albany, from the Committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the Phitsburg Association, and resolutions of Mr. Brore relative to memoralizing Congress to impose a heavy duty on stereotype plates, reported in tavor of placing the first on file, and against any attoon on the latter.

At to clock the Convention adjourned till 31 P.M. Yours, &c. 1400

MORE CLERICAL ACTION ON SLAVERY .-On motion of Rev. W. H. Collins, (Presiding Elder of the Ann Arbor District,) the Annual Con-terence of the Methodist Church of Michigas, in ession at Monroe, Sept. D. adopted the following Report on the Slavery question, in lieu of a much stronger one introduced by Prof. Wheedon which was adopted but finally reconsidered) on the previous day. Before its final passage, the subjoined report was debated by several of the more prominent Methodist Clergymen of Michigan, and carried by a vote of 61 for the substi-

tote, and 30 against it tote, and 30 against it.

Warress, Human Stavery exists in our country, now thistanding its an invasion of natural right, contradictory to the inalienable rights of man, as declared by the great aposities of our national independence, designated by our most sugar obs statesmen. North and South, a political, social and moral evil condemned by the principles of the gospel executed by Wester as the soun of all villatines denounced and deplored by the greatest and best of our fathers, both in England and America, as withering hight upon humanity. Teograzed in our cook our influers could in Lagrand and America, as a windering bight upon humanity recognized in our cook of Discipline as a thing to be opnosed and extirpated.

Whereas, Correct public common and enlightened moral and religious influence are the chief instrumentalities to be relied upon in the removal of this evil, now being reportated by Christians, Turks and Pagans therefore

Pagans: therefore
Resolved, lat. We believe it to be the duty of every
true Patriot. Philanthropist and Christian—and especially of the Christian pulnt and religious press—to
express clear, constant, decisive opposition to Suvery and its aggressive features, yet in mild Christian
largeits.

language
Resolved, 2d. We believe it to be the duty of every Christian, and especially of every Christian Minister, to bear the case of the slave with great faith and fervor in prayer before the God of nations, who is the Friend of the oppressed and the Judge of the oppressor and the Father of all our mercies.

Resolved, 3d: We how submissively to the Gospel and the with recurre to to be object to the pow-

Resolved, 3d: We how submissively to the Gospel precepts which require us to be subject to the pow-ers that be, and to the discipline of our own Church, ery that be, and to the discipline of our own thirton, which requests us in civil affairs to be subject to the supreme authority of the country—let as all human in w is based upon divine authority, and must be in sometimation thereto, consequently no human in w can be of binding force upon us when clearly coming it contact with the Divine, letting every one civilly and religiously free to obey God rather than man.

hishop Morris presided: Rev. E. H. Pilcher. Secretary and Rev. S Reed, Assistant.

The Adrian Christian Advocate, an Anti-Slavery Methodist paper, was voted a resolution of encouragement by the Conference.

Couragement by the Conference.

Vermoust —The Whips of Vermous have done the local they could "under the circumstances." For have land-somely elected their Governor and other State Ordicers, and corried both branches of their Legislature—the House by not less than it and the Senate by (Localogy).

There is a real sublimity in the position of the Whips of Vermont. They stand now where they have stood for thirty years—on the right of the great Whip army—faithful and fearless. However adverse or formidable the combinations may be they never faiter, and are as immortable as their own Orceo Mountains. Hence bless them.

[Aftency Free Jessen], 19th.

Mexican Boundary Commission-Visit to the Interior of Sonora. From The Washington Haymbia

A dispatch, recently received at the De-Convenience of the N. Y. Tolone.

Ratriscent Monday, Sept. 15, 181.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, the Pression in the Chair.

The credentals of Mossis. John W. Cassidy and Chaires Beechtel, delegates from the Treaton, N. J. Typegraphical society, were presented and the gentlemen took their seats.

Mr. Conwar road a leafer from the Washington, D. C. Society, stating at length their reasons for not sending delegates to the Convention. The montage of the state of the provisions of the conding to the provisions for the convention. The montage of the diagrams of the provisions for the convention. The montage of the diagrams of the provisions for the convention was that they believed the objects of the force. sending delegates to the Convention. The minor reasons for not sending delegates to the Convention. The minor reason was that they believed the objects of the Convention were of a sectionni character.

Mr. Conway moved that a Special Committee be appeared to take the matier also consideration, and that the communication be referred to them. Mr. C. soul it was extremely destrable that the Convention will be communication be referred to them. Mr. C. soul it was extremely destrable that the Convention should have the cooperation of the printers of Washington.

Mr. Bauch opposed the motion, because the Typegraphical Society of Washington had had the objects of the Convention explained to them, and having declined to be represented, he thought it was a usclere waste of time to take any further notice of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Rosers, of New-York, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Lewsland, and the table.

Mr. Lewsland, and the table of the committee to the motion of a National Union, mails are port containing a resolution of a Printers (and southern the passage of the transfer and the fourth, to cotain a supply of and southern the parties entered and strength of the darks a Consistent of the Convention of the printers of the film with peak much be reported in tracing or surveying the Gita and the committee to report to the state formed to get through it committees to remark the conventions of a continuous and the fourth, to cotain a supply of and southern to the capture times and the fourth, to cotain a supply of and southern to the continuous and th

refourteen miles from Probleras, there was no road, path, or other inducation to show where the place lay. Four persons were seed to scarch for the lown, taking with them the passport of Mr. Burdets from General Conde. After traveling due sood for thirty miles, they reached Probleras, when to consider Carrasco, the officer in command, immediately sent four of his soldiers have to guide the remainder of the commission to this place. As the country was quite rough, it look two days to reach them. These were kindly received, and hospitably entertained by General Carrasco, who had arrived these outlanes. the commission, a plan has been organised for the commission, a plan has been organised for the recolonization of Fronteras and other places which has been abandoned, and five hundred of the former inhabitants of that town had returned. They had already planted their core and wheat, which, with the usum yield, was give them in the full len housand busiles of corn and for thousand busiles of corn and for thousand busiles of orem and for thousand busiles of some and for thousand busiles of some and for thousand busiles of orem and for thousand busiles of some and for thousand busiles of the some and the some estly begged the commerce was, some foorteen years company it book. There was, some foorteen years since, when the mais were worked, a considerable trade between that place and Sonora, and, should a military post be maintained at Fronteras, tais trade will donoties be renewed. The northern part of Sonora had been so much impoverished that no trade can now be expected. There are many occurred valleys near the copper times where fruits and valleys near the copper times where fruits and

canals nothing will prove.

The courses to Senora afforded an opportunity to notice the country for a long distance, over which the boundary have will prove, west of the the Grande. After passing Olo de Veca, nothing but a vast when presents itself, as far as the eye can reach no mountains being visuale westward. It is doubtful, therefore, whether there is water here. The Indians say that there is none, but Mr. Bartlett intended to recommend the exploring parties to examine the depressions in the prairies, with a view of discovering springs of water. Portions of the valley of the Mimbris might be cultivated with advantage, to the extent of half a indic in breadth, but with the exception there is probably not an acre of land susceptible of cultivation from the Rio Grande to the San Pedro. The wante region south of the cauge of mountains, which runs about twelve miles south of the coper nime, is a borner desert waste, without a single tree or touch, with but three or four springs of water, and destinct of grass, save the parched and dry minorial, once time or four modes high. Such as a description of the country for a handred miles south of a time, which runs three degrees. of New York Williams at Ohio, and Breathel of New York York Williams at Ohio, and Breathel of New York Williams and Sections of the Convention of the Conven so scantly was the water than in some instances they were obliged to dop if up in cups to full the pair, and in this manner water all the animals. Hence, in this region there is mixing to sustain life, and if can never be occupied by man. Antelope and deer are seen in herds bor seen in herds bounding over the brink of browing on the stunded grass of the barren soil. Bears are often seen among the mountains, and the various carnivors common in the western person of the United States are found here, though in binnied numbers. Even the feathered tribes present a very limited variety, for the reason, doubtless, that there is little to sustain their and but few trees for their

is fulle to sustain them and but few trees for their protection. Barren and desolate as this country is, it is nevertheless an interesting field for the naturalist. The botain is new and peculiar. The dry and parched and furnishes indications for numbers of retitles and small manual ferous animals not yet described and, for the geologist and omeralogist, a richer field cannot be presented in any portion of the cartle. the earth.
Other descriptions are given in the dispatches from

The first attractive spot met with in the journey The first utractive root met with in the joinney was San Bernardino, which is described as a beautiful plain or valley about a mile in width and some ten or fifteen miles long, through which winds a small rivulet, assumed by several springs. This valley bursts upon the eight as the traveler descends from the great momentum range, the passing of which presents so many obstacles. Its appearance is that of a having the meabow, the grass growing from three to four feet in hight. San Bernardino consists of a prince from the control of the same material, formed into ame material, formed into was the most northerly colony the san Pedro. It was founded one of using the rich ralley or for raising cattle. This valley, less by barren hills and moun-ils within a limited space, and to raise immense numbers of considered the callie were h is, from which there has exact that, from this place to the lar beyond, immente herds of They were seen from Santerns, near every spot where

there was grass or water With the exception of the small valleys, which are watered by a small stream which passes Fronters, and they are exceedingly few in number, the whole State of Source is a vast sierra. From the Gala southward, as far as could be judged from an extensive vew from the mountain tops, to the ridge the consinission crowed, there seemed to be a continuous plain, studied here and there at intervals of twenty or more rates with an isolated mountain, or short ridge of mountains. These increase in number and in hight as you proceed south, until reaching Fronters, when the great Cordillers chain assumes a more decided appet. The lesser and sharler raiges here unite and form an impassible barrier, called the Sagria Madre. (Mother of Mountains, which, continuing through Mexico, the Istamus of Panama, and South America, form the great back-one or dividing take of the two continuous.

THE CUBAN PARTY IN NEW-ORLEANS New Orleans, numbering about 2,000 in all, dis-nded on the cts. A considerable number took banded on the Gli. A considerable number took cassage immediately for Alabama, others went up the river, but the remainder, being without means of zetting off, were disposed to have a row, but except a few arrests for perty breaches of the peace, which were effected without difficulty, nothing serious oc-

curred. The Washington correspondent of The Charleston blearing ways, that the place vacated open the Beach or the Supreme Court, by the death of Judge Woodhare, will be offered to lion. Rufus Cheate—who certainly will not accept it.